

Maynard in Wyoming, 236 Miles Ahead in Air Race; Labor Group injects Steel Strike Into Conference

Reds Capture World Title; Sox Lose 10-5

Williams Knocked Out of Box in First and Bill James in Sixth Inning; Eller Saved by Roush

4-Run Rally Fails To Save Gleasonites

Fans Paid \$725,000 to See Series; Last Game Full of Errors; 38 Hits

By Grantland Rice

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—After a fifty-year drouth the Reds earned a double triumph this afternoon by stopping the White Sox's rush in one of the wildest, weirdest battles that ever closed out a championship. The Reds won by the score of 10 to 5, but this score tells no part of the fierceness of the struggle.

It tells nothing of the first wild Red rush that broke down the White Sox defense and threw the game away beyond even the last faint dream of the White Sox fan.

It tells nothing of the last Chicago rally where, beaten 10 to 1 by brilliant pitching and slashing hitting, the Sox rallied in the eighth with one of the greatest drives of the series, scoring four runs and coming within a half breath of adding two or three more.

It was in this wild and fantastic series, this amazing medley of hits and runs and errors that Hod Eller finally saved his second test and finished with his second victory.

It was also in this type of the tempestuous finish that the Reds not only achieved their delayed triumph, but, in addition, lifted the National League pennant aloft for the first time in five years and years. They triumphed by the margin of five games to three, and in the final battle they went back to old tactics, rushed their attack, delivered the first salvo of blows and set the stunned Sox down for the count before the game was ten minutes old.

Total Gate Receipts \$725,000

No fewer than 32,000 fans paid in \$725,000 to witness the Red jubilee and the downfall of the Sox. The Sox fan had been driven to the greatest attendance and the greatest financial harvest ever known. They came to see the Sox win, but they were driven to desperation by their two defeats and the sudden turn of events, they finally won the decisive game. Williams, who had been the star of the Sox, was knocked out of the game. He had been the star of the Sox, but he was knocked out of the game. He had been the star of the Sox, but he was knocked out of the game.

A. F. of L. Condemns Seceding N. Y. Pressmen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Condemnation of the striking New York printing pressmen's secession movement was voted here to-day by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, upon presentation of the case by the five international printing trades unions. Support was pledged to the international unions involved in New York, and particularly to the pressmen's union.

"The executive council," says the resolution, "not only regrets and disapproves, but condemns, the action of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 of New York City and Press Feeders' Union No. 23 in New York City for their disloyal attitude toward their international unions, the printing industry in its entirety and to the American trade union movement."

The council appeals to the men on strike to "return to their allegiance in the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union at once."

Students Full Of 2.75 Remain Sober in Tests

Experiment Made by Columbia Professors for Use in Court: Effect of Beer Called Almost Negligible

The story of how two Columbia professors, using the laboratories of the university, tested the effect of 2.75 per cent beer in studying the result to be used as evidence in a suit to force the government to legalize the manufacture and sale of such beer, came to light yesterday, after having been kept secret for more than three months. The effect of the beer on the students was said to have been almost negligible.

The tests, in which six students of the law school were used, were held in the early part of June under the supervision of Professors H. L. Hollingworth and R. S. Woodworth, both of the department of psychology. A corps of assistants, men and women, helped in conducting the elaborate tests that had been devised. The experiments were designed to show whether 2.75 beer, drunk to the limit of a man's capacity, would make him intoxicated or would affect in any degree his steadiness, his ability to coordinate, or his power to think rapidly and clearly.

The results of the tests, Professor Hollingworth admitted yesterday, will be used in a suit, but he declined to give any further information.

May Be Used in Hoffmann Case

According to a report circulated at the university the suit is that of the United States attorney, who is seeking to obtain an injunction restraining the United States attorney from interfering with the manufacture of 2.75 beer. In this case plaintiff's counsel are Elmer Root and William D. Guthrie. This case is now pending in the federal court. The suit is now pending in the federal court. The suit is now pending in the federal court.

Dock Strike Ties Up Port; 100,000 Out

I. W. W. Agitators Are Declared to Have Caused Walk-Out in Defiance of Orders of Unions

5,000 Car Loads of Food Are Held Up

Embargo Laid on All Sea Freight; 108 Steamship Lines Are Paralyzed

The business of the Port of New York has been completely tied up by an irresponsible mob of longshoremen who have been stampeded into an unauthorized strike by I. W. W. and Bolshevik influences," according to T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Both government and union officials admitted the situation is beyond control. The number of men now made idle by the strike at the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Jersey docks is estimated at 100,000, with reports in circulation that the dissatisfaction was spreading among the port and terminal workers, of which there are about 100,000 here.

Not a ship was loaded or unloaded by longshoremen yesterday and incoming and outgoing freight piled up on the piers. To prevent further congestion W. S. Pollock, Marine Director of the Railroad Administration, declared an absolute embargo on all transatlantic and coastwise shipping at 10 a. m. by prohibiting delivery of freight by lighters to steamships in the harbor.

108 Ship Lines Tied Up

Frederick Toppa, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, announced that no less than 108 steamship lines have closed their lines to all freight and passenger traffic, while 5,000 carloads of perishable foodstuffs are being held up because of the shortage of workers.

The French Line, docked at 10 a. m. after a delay of eighteen hours, the baggage being removed by the ship's crew. The R. M. S. chameleon, arriving at noon, was unable to dock because of longshoremen's action, and had to anchor out in the harbor until this morning, when she will make an attempt to get into her berth. The Niagara, of the French Line, got away at 9 p. m. after a delay of nine hours, while the Sousa, of the United Fruit Company's Line, scheduled to sail yesterday, was unable to clear and will not get away today.

Arbitration Proposed to End Walkout

Effort Also Made to Obtain Three Months' Industrial Truce Pending Solution of Problems

Committee of 9 to Study High Prices

Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers Offer Plans for Industrial Boards

By Chester M. Wright

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Resolutions and propositions containing all the way from ten to one thousand words were laid before the National Industrial Conference to-day and referred to the general committee of fifteen.

These resolutions would settle the steel strike, deal with the high cost of living, establish in general practice the principles for which organized labor contends, set up industrial boards to deal with industrial disputes and recognize non-union employee representation.

Most comprehensive of all the plans dealing with industrial disputes are those introduced by the labor group. Among the proposals are collective bargaining equal pay for women, prohibition of employment of children under sixteen years, a national conference board, and the prohibition of immigration for two years after peace is declared.

Three Months' Truce Proposed

From the group representing the general public came a proposal for an industrial truce of three months, to begin with the abandonment of all present strikes and lockouts.

A motion dealing with the high cost of living also came from the public, being offered by Thomas L. Chadbourne. It called for a committee of inquiry of nine members, three each from the employers, labor and the public. The motion was adopted.

In D. Rockefeller, Jr. presented a resolution calling for schemes of industrial harmony in which representatives of stockholders and employees would decide terms of employment and working conditions.

Employers Ready Today

The employers group introduced no resolutions to-day, but announced that it would have matters to present to-morrow morning.

While members of the conference outside the labor group undoubtedly expected some suggestion in connection with the steel strike, it is not likely that they looked for such a proposition as the labor delegation submitted. The resolution declares that organized labor wishes to "manifest its sincere and fair desire to prove helpful in immediately adjusting this pending grave industrial conflict to avoid such a conference was convoked. It points out that the steel strike tends to disturb relations throughout industrial life, in addition to its effect on those directly involved. The proposal is that a conference be convoked. It points out that the steel strike tends to disturb relations throughout industrial life, in addition to its effect on those directly involved. The proposal is that a conference be convoked.



Wilson Up for Part of Day as Gain Continues

Work Still Forbidden and He Will Be Consulted Only if Matters of Greatest Importance Should Arise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Continued but slight improvement in the President's condition was shown to-day in bulletins issued by his physicians. Mr. Wilson was able to sit up for a part of the day and his appetite seemed to be improved. The morning bulletin said:

"While there is no material change in the President's condition, the slight improvement noted yesterday continues."

The bulletin was signed by Dr. Grayson and Dr. Stitt. This was the first day that Dr. Ruffin, Mrs. Wilson's physician, who previously has been the President daily, was not present at the morning consultation.

At 10 o'clock to-night a second bulletin was issued, which merely read: "The President has had another good day."

To-day's favorable report, however, is not to be taken as indicating that rapid improvement is expected in the President's condition, his physicians said. Mr. Wilson will not be permitted to take up any of his official duties for some time, it was indicated, although should some matter of great importance demand his attention the doctors believe that he would be able to be consulted.

The confidant entertained by Dr. Grayson, the President was on the road to recovery, as indicated to-day, when he told newspaper men that his health would "soon be brought to the outside pages." He expected, he said, that from now on he will be able to report slight improvement in the day.

King George Will Sign Treaty To-day

U. S. Troops Are Fired on at Gary

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The King's copy of the German peace treaty probably will be signed by King George to-morrow and forwarded to Paris, it was learned to-day from The Associated Press. It is expected that the signing by the King will be followed by his peace proclamation. This would complete Great Britain's ratification of the peace treaty.

The instrument to be signed by King George is printed on vellum and beautifully bound in leather, decorated in gold. For the first time in King George's history a peace treaty will be signed by the monarch. The document will be tied with ribbons in the colors of the various royal orders, such as the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Bath.

To bring the treaty into effect between Great Britain and France only ratification by the French Senate, in addition to signature by King George and President Poincaré, is required. These steps are expected to be completed this week. Italy's ratification by royal decree is understood in conference circles to validate the pact so far as other nations are concerned, but awaits endorsement by the December parliament to bind Italy.

U. S. Troops Are Fired on at Gary

GARY, Ind., Oct. 9.—A squad of United States soldiers in an automobile was fired upon from ambush to-day in Gary.

The attack, believed to have been made by a detachment of radicals, was launched during the dark hours just preceding dawn, as Sergeant Major George Schrick, who is in charge of the 39th infantry, patrolled the streets of the south end of the steel town. The shots went wild.

Sergeant Schrick, followed by his men, leaped from the automobile and charged the clump of bushes from behind which the attack was made, but their assailants had escaped.

The soldiers, armed with rifles, refrained from opening fire, fearing injury of persons not implicated in the attack.

The ambush was the first overt act that has been committed against either regular soldiers or Indiana militia-men since troops were sent to Gary.

Bronx Robbers Get \$100,000 in One Week

Jewelry Valued at \$50,000 Taken From Home of Mrs. Pauline Boettger; Police Unable to Find Clew

Burglars and hold-up men operating in the Bronx have carried off loot valued at more than \$100,000 in the last week, according to unofficial figures. The police have made arrests only in petty cases and fear there is little hope of solving two major mysteries they are working on—namely, the missing jewels, yesterday Captain Duane appeared at the office of District Attorney Martin of Bronx County and asked assistance.

According to the police story the Boettger robbery was discovered by a maid while she was preparing for the return of Mrs. Boettger from a motor trip. The jewelry had been kept in an old-fashioned strong box in the house, which had been in the family for generations. The box was on a shelf in the closet of Mrs. Boettger's room.

The maid was cleaning the room when she noticed the cover of the box was open. Investigation proved that it had been rifled. Notices of a missing box were sent to the police, who at the time of the police that it was opened with a key. A key known to have been in the house when Mrs. Boettger left on her trip is missing.

After the police had been notified they communicated with Robert Boettger, a son of Mrs. Boettger, who lives in Yonkers, and he communicated with the owner.

The police did not attempt to communicate with Mrs. Boettger, and as far as could be ascertained there is no clue that might lead to the identity of the thieves.

The police in making the assistance of the county authorities estimated the value of the missing jewels and belongings at \$50,000. Mrs. Boettger and her eight servants were asked to keep their rooms, as was District Attorney Martin. Assistant District Attorney Cohen has been assigned to the case and will conduct an investigation.

Mrs. Boettger is the widow of Henry W. Boettger, of the silk finishing firm of Boettger & Heintz. She is sixty-eight years old and has three sons. Henry W. Boettger, of the Silk Finishing Company of America; Robert Boettger, who has a large interest in the Bohemian Company, and Theodore Boettger, of the United Piece Dyeing Company of New Jersey.

120 Miles an Hour Made by Derby Leader

Minister-Aviator Meets San Francisco Entry at North Platte, Neb.; Latter Flying Faster

Two Planes From Pacific Missing

Nine Pilots in Crashes; Two Men and Machines Rescued in Lake Erie

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," is leading all competitors in the greatest of airplane races, the history of the world.

He arrived at Cheyenne, Wyo., at 6:27 p. m. last night, according to an official report to the American Flying Club, Cole J. Younger, member of the contest committee of the club, stated that Lieutenant Maynard probably would arrive in San Francisco before tonight to-day. The "flying parson" has now covered a distance of 1,666 miles of the 2,700 miles between New York and San Francisco. He is maintaining a speed of 120 miles an hour.

On the first day Lieutenant Maynard covered 410 miles. Yesterday he flew from Chicago to Cheyenne, 388 miles in order to reach San Francisco by tonight he must fly 1,665 miles, besides spending three hours at stops at his control stations.

A meeting between Maynard and Captain Lowell H. Smith, the leading aviator from the North Platte, Neb., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was an end to all doubt as to the actual pace-maker of the transcontinental race.

Maynard 300 Miles Ahead

Lieutenant Maynard beat his nearest competitor to the Nebraska control station by five minutes. As North Platte is 241 miles farther from New York than San Francisco, Lieutenant Maynard had covered about 300 miles in the race. Captain Lowell Smith, however, was about 100 miles behind, and it is estimated that he will be about 100 miles behind Maynard at the end of the race.